Liabilities

Financial responsibility for clean up equipment, disposal of contaminated materials and site stabilization are just part of the process. Civil and even criminal charges may be considered. Civil litigation by third parties may also be brought to bear on responsible parties.

Enforcement

Any person, firm, association or corporation who violates, disobeys, omits, neglects or refuses to comply with or resists the enforcement of any of the provisions of the Sevier County Storm Water Resolution may be subject to Notice of Violations, Cease and Desist orders and or Civil Citations. Criminal Citations may be heard in General Sessions Court.

All notices, orders and or citations may be subject to review by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation as well as the Environmental Protection Agency that may result in additional charges.

Resources available to you:

Sevier County Storm Water
(865) 429-4580
Director - Doyle Clabo
Technician – David Carver

City of Sevierville
(865) 453-5504
Frank Cravens

City of Pigeon Forge
(865) 429-7312
Joe Dunn

City of Gatlinburg
(865) 436-7792
Ron Green

Sevier County Ground Water
(865) 429-1766
Mark Samples

Tn Dept Environ Conservation (TDEC)
(865) 594-6035

In Case of an emergency – call 911

Spill Prevention Pamphlet

Spill prevention education is needed in Sevier County because of environmental and economic considerations. Spills increase operating costs and lower productivity.

Considerations for Spill Prevention

A Spill Prevention plan can be designed for your site that includes the following :

1. A Site plan showing all discharge points such as storm drains, ditches, sump accesses, collection basins, etc.
2. A description of the facility including the owner's name, address, emergency contact numbers
3. A materials inventory
4. Notification information including regulatory agencies, emergency response agencies and the name of the person responsible for spill prevention
5. Specific instructions for spill cleanup procedures should be posted at accessible points throughout the facility.

Methods for Clean up

All employees should be trained in the location and proper use of spill clean up kits. Use of structural methods such as Containment berms/ dikes for large spills, curbing materials for smaller spills such as litter materials, absorbents, absorbent socks, used to contain spills should be considered based on the type of facility. Collection basins designed to receive spill, leaks, etc. and t prevent pollutants from being released into the environment are also structural methods that may be employed.

Materials Inventory and Storage

1. A materials inventory involves the identification of all sources and quantities that may be exposed to direct precipitation or runoff. This helps determine potential sources of contamination and is the first step in pollution control.
2. Keep an up to date inventory of all materials to help track how materials are stored and handled on site as well as identify which materials pose the greatest risk to human health and environmental impact.
3. Maintenance of hazardous material storage areas consists mostly of routine inspections and employee training.
4. Inspect storage spaces and containers for leaks, signs of cracks or deterioration as well as any other signs of release.
5. Store materials in appropriately labeled containers.
6. As much as possible store materials in a manner that storm water does not contact hazardous materials, chemical storage containers, outdoor material deposits, etc.

Clean Up Kits

As suggested by TDEC, clean up kits should consist of the following items:

1. **Absorbent sock or boom**
2. **Absorbent pillow or pads**
3. **oil dry**
4. **broom or shovel**
5. **Disposable bags or containers**
6. **Safety goggles**
7. **Plastic or rubber gloves**

Remember!

Illicit discharges of any materials not composed entirely of storm water into the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System is strictly prohibited by Federal, State and Local laws.